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THE BUN, New York City.

The New Minister to China. It is quite probable that the Chinese Gov ernment has already learned, through its intelligent representatives at Washington

that the person selected by President HAR-RISON to secceed Minister DENBY at Pekin is a crank and a bore, and a half-crazy orator given to violent and undiplomatic expressions of his personal opinions. Possibly the astute dignitaries of the Mid-

dle Kingdom do not know that the Hon. HENRY W. BLAIR, whom they will be asked to receive with the respect due to his official station, has expressed himself within three years, on the floor of the United States Senate, in the following language with regard to the policy of absolute exclusion :

"If Congress finds the fact that the Chinaman not only does not assimilate but ought not to assimilate with American civilization; that his presence in small numbers, surrestricted to become infinite numbers, and therefore overwhelming our civilization no as to be tive of it-if Congress, having in view the genera fact to be that that Chinaman is detrimental in his inf once to the civilization of the American people, and the located in some particular State he is dead sure to spread and go into all the other States, I ask the Senator if it is not in exact analogy to that power by which we e by national force pestilential discuses from any portion of the country that we man undertake the prevention of th or immigration of the Chinaman to this Country!

This passage will be found in the Congressional Record of Sept. 7, 1888, on page 8,375 of volume 19, part 9.

Mr. BLAIR's theory, here stated with the brutal frankness of narrow prejudice, is that the duty and power of our Government is to treat the subject of the Chinese Emperor as If he were a pestilential disease, like the yel- the primaries. low fever, or the cholera, or leprosy, and that he should be shut out from our shores as a pest under the necessary police powers of faith or treaty obligations.

Mr. BLAIR bases his opinion of the pestileutial character of Chinese civilization upon his own personal observations of the race. On page 8,567 of the same volume of the Record he explains his position:

"I went through Chinatown, In San Francisco, a few Years ago My know edge of the Chinese situation i of course comparatively slight, but from the moment I saw that scathing, rearing blood curdling curse. China-town, in San Francisco. I fell as though there had been planted in the vitais of American civilization the seed death unless the up as plant could be rooted up and

These are the sentiments which Mr BLAIR of New Hampshire will carry with him to China on a mission of the highest dignity, deliency, and importance. The record of his publicly uttered views on the subject will precede or accompany him thither.

As a private citizen, or as a legislator, Mr. BLAIR is entitled to think and speak as he pleases concerning China and the Chinese; but what reception as a diplomatic representative awaits him at the capital of the country which he has insulted in this wholesale way? Would our Government receive the credentials of a foreign Minister who at home had compared the entire American people to a pestilential disease, to be shunned and shut out under the powers of

sanitary police at any cost? There never was a more extraordinary choice of a Minister sent to a nation of extreme sensitiveness and acumen, and charged with duties requiring above all things tact, discretion, courtesy, and perfeet comprehension of the amenities of

diplomatic intercourse. The Vatican and French Politics.

There have been of late several indications of a decided change in the attitude of the Catholic Church toward the French republic. If the change now foreshadowed shall actually take place, two things will doubtless follow. The republican régime would thenceforth be regarded as impregnably established; and there would be for the first time within the ranks of Republi cans themselves a noticeable drift toward Conservative opinions.

After the collapse of Boulangism, and es pecially after the disclosures which placed the representatives of the monarchical principle in an odious and even a ridiculous light, some of the lay adherents of the Conservative party, and conspicuously M. Piou, began to feel and to acknowledge that they had taken the wrong course. But, no matte how well grounded may have been their impatience and disgust, they would probably have proved unable to modify the programme of the Right, had they not suddenly received unexpected assistance from distinguished member of the French hierarchy. It was Cardinal LAVIGERIE who, in a speech which commanded the widest attention, declared that the time had come for French Catholics to abandon the posture of hostility to democratic institutions. The republic, he said, had come to stay, and it was the duty of all Frenchmen, whether actuated by geal for their religion or by devotion to their country, to make the best of the actual political régime. He advised the members of the Right, and the great body of Catholic constituents behind them, to renounce the hopeless effort to restore the monarchy, and to concentrate their energies upon a fusion with the moderate Republicans of the Centre and Left Centre, and the consequent crea tion of a new party which should be at once conservative and constitutional.

This declaration fell like a thunderclap on the more hide-bound and uncompromising leaders of the monarchists, for they were perfectly alive to the fact that the cordial support of the Catholic episcopate and priesthood they would be in the position of Generals without an army. They determined to appeal from the Cardinal to the Pope himself, and they persuaded another eminent French prelate, Mgr. FREPPEL, to secompany the Due DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD to Rome. It is no secret that their mission to the Vatican was unsuccessful. To their dis may Lzo XIII. not only ratified but emphasized the view of the duty of French Catholice against which they had come to protest. In vain did they endeavor to onstrate that the republic in the hands of its present managers was still a perse cutor of the Church, and had even by the suppression of SARDOU'S "Thermidor" prod its approval of the most hideous atrocities of the Reign of Terror. The Pontiff made them distinctly understand that it was for him to give, and not receive, instruction touching the state of things in

France; and that he would not suffer the masses of the faithful to be arrayed in irreconcliable conflict with the civil government under which they were destined to live.

the monarchical party now seems certain to be subjected, will encounter in some quarters some obstruction and delay. Especially may such recalcitrance be looked for from those Oriennist politicians who do not easily submit to ecclesiastical dictation, and who support the Comte DE PARIS, not because he is the heir of the Comte DE CHAMBORD, but because he is the grandson of Louis PHILIPPE. One of these, M. D'HAUSSON VILLE, declared the other day at Nimes that not the Pope himself had any right to order a Catholic to become a Republican. The Pope has issued no such orders He has merely admonished French Catholics to stop intriguing and plotting against a form of government repeatedly and definitely sanctioned by a great major ity of Frenchmen. He has at the same time pointed out that it is by using the opportunities and instruments afforded under a republican régime, and not by remaining implacably aloof from them, that Catholics may hope to gain such reasonable concessions as freedom to educate their children, to nurse their sick, to keep their clergy out

tween Church and State. The Time to Fraternice.

of the contaminating atmosphere of a bar-

rack, and to maintain the existing bond be-

The refusal of combatants to lay down their arms even after the battle is over, is always an interesting, though generally an unnecessary proof of the ardor and enthuslasm of those who have shared the dangers of the conflict.

At a meeting of the New York Democracy organization held on Friday evening last, Judge HENRY MURRAY, one of the delegates in attendance, declared, "I have nailed my colors to the mast and will stick to this ship while there is a timber affoat." These vallant and courageous words have the right ring, coming from a Democrat whose services in the past have been notable, and whose ability to render further services may be accounted to amount to much. They were uttered in regard to a proposition that the organization of which he is a member should hold primaries this week. Judge MURRAY was strongly in favor of holding

At a meeting of the County Democracy the parent organization from which, in the sunshine of hope, the New York Democracy the Federal Government, without regard to has sprung, the Hon. CHARLES A. JACKSON the requirements of international good its Chairman, recently declared, "Parties may come or go, but if there be no other man left, I will remain, and, if need be will, as the last survivor of the County Democracy, turn down the gas and lock up the premises."

There is no mistaking the fervor inspiring these heroic words, but how far is it justified by the situation of affairs?

At this year's election, for the first time in many years, there is no municipal ticket to be voted for. Whatever rivalries among Democrats might at other times exist, there is no occasion for any this year. The successors of those in charge of municipal af fairs are not to be elected until 1892 or 1893. Next year a Mayor, Register, and President of the Board of Aldermen will be chosen; in 1893 a Comptroller, District Attorney, Surrogate, Sheriff, and County Clerk.

On the other hand, a State election of much more than ordinary importance is to take place this year. A Governor is to be chosen who will hold office until 1895, and along with him a full set of State officers, and both branches of the Legislature are to be elected. Last year the Demo crats secured the Assembly: this year the chance presents itself of securing the State Senate also. That achieved, and the Assembly retained, we can look forward with confidence and composure to a new anportionment of the districts, the restoration of the right of home rule to municipalities, and other political reforms to which the Democratic party in this State is committed. but of which the people have been deprived on account of a Republican majority in one or the other branch of the Legislature. More than this, the result of the contest for Governor in this State will have an important, far-reaching, and probably decisive influence upon the Presidential election in the year ollowing.

Accordingly it would be the part of wisdom for the Democrats of New York to get together on State issues, instead of perpetuating factional divisions which can have no place in the approaching contest. It must be evident to every one that a Democratic Governor is not to be elected this year with the party divided in New York city and only one or the other branch of it lending to the

party's candidate a vigorous support. It may not be too much to hope, there fore that Judge MURRAY will haul down his ensign and Chairman Jackson permit the gas to be turned off at the meter, while the cause of true Democracy flourishes and the goose hangs high.

Alliance Philosophy of Woman Suffrage.

It is one of the interesting curlosities of Kansas politics that the Farmers' Alliance which is supposed to owe so much to the women for its control of the Legislature should have furnished the most resolute opposition to the bill for female suffrage through a member of no less political consequence than the man selected as Speaker of the lower House. By way of giving a clearer exhibition of this notice able fact and a fairer show to the Kansa men now threatened with such an engulf ing revolution of the State's suffrage, we reproduce some of the arguments which Speaker ELDER formulated against the bill with such unreserved boldness:

"II. Experience has shown that public sentiment is against the policy of enfranchiaing women—as mani-fested by the uniform defeat of such kindred measure in fourteen States in 1889 and eight States in 1890. "IV. The relations of man and wife 'are one and in

separable, as to the good to be derived from or other evils to be suffered by laws imposed, and the addition of woman suffrage will not better their condition, but is fraught with danger and evil to both sexes and the we

being of society.
"V. This privilege conferred will bring to every primary cancus and election, to our jury rooms, th bench, and the Legislature, ambitious and design ing women only, to engage in all the tricks intrigues, and cunning incident to corrupt politi-cal campaigns only to lower the moral standing of their sex, invites and creates jealousies and scan of his and properties and creates jealouses and scan dais, and jeopardies their high moral standing, hurt women out frem their central fixed ora, fixed by their Creator to an external place in the order of things, tha promiscuous mingling with the uncorquious around earnest and exciting elections, tends to a familiarity that breeds contempt for the fair sex deeply to be de

" VI. The demand for female suffrage is largely co fined to the ambitious office-seeking class possessing as unsatiable desire for the forum, and when obtains will unfit this class for all the duties of domestic life and transfer them into politicians, and dangerous ones "VII. When the laws of nature shall so change the female organization as to make it poss sing base, I shall then be quite willing for such a bill to

become a law.
"VIII. It is a grave mistake, an injury to both sexe and the party, to add another 'lem' to our creed. While leaving Speaker ELDER in the ale constituents one can not but rejoice that although in a great measure a product of feminine politics, he still cherishes an ideal of woman whom it would be as ever a delight to adore in the

traditional way, and who would continue capable of rousing the lovely mutual senti-ments that from indeterminate ages have

preserved the sexes in blissful harmony. The single point to be raised in criticism Of course, the dissolving process to which of his attitude is upon his logic. Is that wrong? We entreat the women of the Sunflower State to ponder these sayings earnestly before they determine to press on to wrench from the farmers the coveted privilege of voting.

The Direct Tax Bille

The Senate Direct Tax bill, which has been passed in a slightly amended form by the House, seems to be based upon the theory that if A and B are subject to a tax, and A pays but B doesn't, A is entitled to have his oney refunded to him. The act of Aug. , 1861, imposed a tax for the purpose o raising money for the prosecution of the war. The majority of the States paid. The ten States which seceded paid from two to fifty per cent. The Direct Tax bill proposes to scatter \$15,227,632, the entire sum raised under the act of Aug. 5, 1881, among the States and Territories. The money is to be held in trust by the Governors and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the benefit of the persons who paid the tax. Claims must be filed within six years after the passage of the bill. If any money escapes the claimants, it is to go to the State, Territory, or District. Probably most of the claims are in the hands of speculators.

About the only argument advanced by the supporters of the bill is that all the States should pay or none. Either the States in arrears must pay, or the States which paid must get their money back. It is an extraordinary argument. The arguments against the bill are unanswerable. It is extravagant, unnecessary, unconstitutional. It puts the Federal Government into the position of a generous and an eccentric guardian who pays back the sums he has received for the maintenance of one ward because the estate of another ward hasn't paid up. But the whole subject was made sufficiently familiar during the famous fillbustering of the Hon. WILLIAM C. OATES in the Fiftieth Congress Mr. CLEVELAND'S veto of the Direct Tax bill in 1899 was one of his few meritorious performances. Unfortunately he had signed the Oleomargarine bill and the Mexican Pension bill, and talk from him in regard to unconstitutionality and extravagance was very cheap.

The State of New York draws \$2,918.880 under the terms of the Direct Tax bill. It is a big bribe, but it does not prevent the Nev York Demograts from calling that bill just what it is, a swindle and a fraud. Probably the Senate will hasten to accept the unim portant House amendments and send the bill to the President, who will rejoice to sign it. It gives Indiana a handsome sum. None the less, it is a bill which should never

have been passed. A Law that Needs Explanation.

The State Senate has just passed a bill, introduced by Mr. AHEARN, entitled an act for the better protection of life and limb of mechanics and laborers in cities having a population of over five hundred thousand The bill, which of course applies only to New York and Brooklyn, is in these words:

"Szcrion 1. Every person or corporation engaged t the eraction or repair of buildings or elevated struc-tures of any description, or in the painting of the same, or in any undertaking or operation requiring the employ-ment of a scaffold or staging awang or suspended from an overhead support or supports in cities having a population of over five hundred thousand, shall attach to every such scaffold owned or used by said person or corporation when the same is in use a safety railing rising at least thirty-four inches above the floor or main portion of said scaffold and extending the entire length thereof, said railing being properly actached and said scaffold previded with braces so as to sustain the weight of a man's body lenning against it.

"Sac 2. Any person or corporation failing or refus-"SEC. 2. Any person or corporation failing or refu ing to comply with section one of this act shall be "SEC. S. This act shall take effect immediately."

If this measure becomes a law, the question is certain to arise as to whether "scaffold or staging" to be provided with a safety railing thirty-four inches high includes boards such as are ordinarily employed by house painters, which they raise and lower at will by means of ropes and pulleys from the roof. These board platforms may come within the letter of the proposed statute, and yet railings would be of very little use upon them, as the painters do most of their work seated, when the danger of falling is very slight.

Another question suggests itself as to the meaning of the phrase " elevated structures of any description." Scaffolding or staging is extensively employed by men at work in repairing ships in dock. Would ships thus placed be deemed "elevated structures within the intent and spirit of the law?

Finally, we should like to know why the operation of the statute is to be confined to New York and Brooklyn. Is not the life of a mechanic or laborer just as valuable in Al bany or Buffalo as it is here?

This limitation of the law cannot be justified. If it is good for any of our large cities. it is good for all.

The Texas Press.

As an explanation of our hereafter discon tinuing to print any more records of the movement of the Lone Star newspapers to ward solid Democracy, we reproduce a passage from the leading CLEVELAND organ of Texas, the Dallas News. Not a Mugwum; will presume to controvert what the Nega save about their boss; and at this interesting juncture it says this:

"The Temple Times concurs with a majority of the Texas papers in saying that Mr. Clavallann's renewed statement of opposition to the fiee coinage of silver will put aside all hope that has been entertained of his being again elected President."

The Temple Times was long ago put upon THE SUN'S interesting list of genuine Democratic journals of Texas. With the Dallas Neres's assertion that the "majority of Texas pewspapers" belong there, further accounts of the list's growth would possess

comparatively little interest. Would our recalcitrant contemporary, the Eagle Lake Canoe, deem it improper if we should again put it down on the right side

If the anti-fouling and anti-corrective lacquer employed on the war vessels of Japan s as good as the reports indicate. our will be under an obligation to that country far greater than that which was incurred by her furnishing us with a model for the Charleston n her Naniwa-Kan. It is the latter ship that is cited in proof of the excellence of this coating for steel bottoms, it being reported that when she was recently docked, after nine months service, her plates, coated with this lacques showed not a vestige of grass or barnacles contrast with this experience of her prototype we may put that of the Charleston, on a recen voyage from Port Townsend to Honolule reach only about seven, or less than half of what should have been her sea speed for lon distances. The result was entirely attributed to the vast quantity of vegetable and anima growths which had accumulated upon her bul received in dry dock a coating of anti-fouling and white zinc was expected to prevent these

marine accretions.

The experience of the Baltimore on her voyage to Sweden, which was so disappo

slow, told the same story. In fact, the cutting down of calculated speed from this cause is so enormous that some of the naval experts advise a return to the practice of sheathing in spite of its drawback of extra weight. And the recent order of Secretary Tract, which re-quires frequent dockings, shows how much expense must be expected from this cause alone. There is also the greatly increased consumption of coal needed to produce ordinary speed with vessels whose hulls are thus logged. If, secordingly, the new substance proves effective, it will save great sums of money besides securing more efficiency. This particular contribution to the naval art comes with special appropriateness from Japan, whose skill in all branches of lacquering has seen famous the world over for centuries.

An able editorial article on "Arsenic for Common Use" appeared yesterday in the New York Times. If the surviving members of the Valutar telba of Alaskan Indians read the New York Times, they will study Mr. GRORGE Joves's Ideas on the subject of argenical polsoning with genuine and peculiar interest.

In reply to a personal appeal from Mr. WANAMAKER, Congress has created the office of Fourth Assistant Postmas er-General, with a salary of \$4,000. This appeal was addressed directly by Mr. WANAMAKER to Speaker REED, and it is so personal and even pathetic in its baracter that it is worth reproducing:

"The fact is that the Postmaster General and the three Assistant Postmanters-General are so overloaded with work that the question of some method of relief is a matter of life and death."

Observe here the same quality of imaginaive and artistic exaggeration which leads Mr. WANAMAKER to say in the columns of the Philadelphia newspapers:

"The fact is, we can beat the present and past in mattress making and selling, and will sell, or make to order to fit any bedstead, a 40-pound mattress for \$18. The filler will be absolutely pure and free from all cat Siberian hair. Forty thousand pounds of pur American borse hair will be made into 1,000 ma treeses for \$15,000 "

No wonder WANAMAKER is overworked, although we are not inclined to accept literally his statement that it is a matter of life or death with him.

If there be as many annexationists in Canada as Sir JOHN MACDONALD says there are, the outlook for the MacDonald party in years to come cannot be encouraging. If all annexationists are traitors, as the Tory papers Canada declare them to be, the prospect for the lovalists must be rather dismal. If all traitors are ready to make war upon her Majesty's Government, it is hardly worth while for that Government at this time of the day to begin to prepare for battle. There seems to be a lugubrious state of things in the Canadian provinces, if the distribes of Sir John Mac-DONALD and the Tory organs can be taken as

The war of the Bishops, in the Evangelical Association, which for a space did fall, now trebly thundering, swells the gale. All three of these functionaries, ESHER, BOWMAN, and Dubbs, were in turn deposed last year, in diferent parts of the country, by combinations of their opponents. A few weeks ago, one of them appealed to the law to set aside his deposition. but was unsuccessful. Hostilities, however, go on all the same, and their present scene is Pennsylvania. The holding of the fifty-second annual East Pennsylvania Conference last Thursday in Ebenezer Church, at Allentown, resulted in a split. Bishop Bowman, who supports Esses in the fight against Dusss, could muster but thirty-five delegates out of the 125. and he was prevented from entering the building. Accordingly, after a prayer and bymn with his followers on the sidewalk, he departed for another church and opened a Conference of his own. As a consequence, all the churches of this commination in Reading were locked up on Saturday by the controlling party, for fear that the minority would make trouble on Sunday. In round numbers, there are about 2.000 churches, 1,200 ministers, and 146,000 members of this denomination in the United The war of the Bishops becomes therefore, a great excitement for a good many people; but there is to be a General Confer ence next autumn, and then peace may return

The Board of Trade of Amesbury, Massachusetts asks us by postal card to publish the following item:

"The home of Post WEITTIER, Ameabury, Mass, is the wiedged carriage centre of the world. It gives us pleasure to oblige a Board of Trade which puts poetry before the produc

tion of wheeled vehicles.

We are not surprised by the news from already endangered by the revolutionists. The intrigues against her began as soon as the name of King Katakalla's death was received. and there was some ground for the apprehen ion that she would not be permitted to take her

place as his successor, though he himself had designated her as the heir apparent. Her adversaries are the foreigners who do not desire native dynasty, the republicans who seek to lter the form of government, and the members of her own household who would like a change in the succession. They have all been active ous menace to her power at this time appears in the fact that the Ministers of the late King have challenged her authority. They deny her right to remove them; they refuse to resign at per demand: they continue to hold office against her will. Of course, under these circumstances, it must be hard for Queen LILIUOEALANI to maintain the Government or command the allegiance of her subjects There is undoubtedly danger of a violation of

We are glad to observe that Mr. RUSSELL B. HARRISON'S newpoper, the Helena Journal, till persists in its virtuous course with respec to lottery advertisements. It may be that the terrors of the law have something to do with this, but we prefer to attribute it to a deter-mination on the part of young Mr. Harrison to lead a better life. The conspicuous place formerly occupied by the man-trap announcement of the Great Beast of Louisiana is not filled by this advertisement of young Mr. Han-BISON's latest enterprise:

STOP: BUT THE MEN GAME OF "TIDDLEDY WINES." The sale of "Tiddledy Winks" is simply im-mense, dend in your orders early. Only a few

JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

There is nothing in this innocent enterprise that can add a gray hair to the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON'S head or bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of Baby McKER.

Brazil has now adopted the new Constitution and elected a President under it. The various departments of the Government, six in number, are established, and the Cabine that was organized in January continued to hold office up to the time of our latest advices from Rio de Janeiro. The articles of the Consti tution were debated fully and freely in the Constituent Assembly; many of the amendments proposed were carried, and finally it was adopted by a large majority. We have not ye seen its text, but we infer from those parts o it already published that it is a creditable doc ument, at once liberal and conservative, and that it gives more rights to the provinces than they have heretofore possessed. The appreons entertained by many repu during the past year that a dictatorship would be set up have been dissipated.

The new President of the republic, Marshal

DEODORO DE PONSECA, has acted as Provisional Chief of State since the revolution of Novemof energy, firmness, intelligence, and pacific r. desirous of promoting the development of the resources of Brazil, though per

the construction of great public works that would endanger the country's finances, and might throw Brazil into troubles like those that have bankrupted the Argentine Republic. Brazil enters upon her constitutional existence under favorable auspices, and we trust that the hopes entertained in her behalf by the

There is no need of bewailing the disapsearance of Blain of New Hampshire from the Senate on the ground that he has been the there. Wait a while till the two Alliance champlons from the West, PEFFER of Kansas and KYLE of South Dakota, take their seats in the Senate. Look out for blizzards when they rise

The American-Canadian politician, Mr. ERARTUR WIMAN, is perhaps the most energetic of the campaigners, on the Grit side, in the elections that are now shaking the provinces. In one of his recent Grit speeches he arguematory language against the Tories. He holds that the present political struggle in Canada ought to arouse the interest of the American people, and says that a Grit triumph would take rank as an event of supreme importance n the history of the American continent," by which remark be means, we presume, that it would be the first step toward annexation. The prospects of the Grits are now more hopeful than they have been at any other time since the opening of the political campaign.

The Woman's National Council in Washington was addressed by feminine orators who are lawyers and physicians and preachers and authors and professors and politicians and business managers and artists and newspaper reporters, many of whom are, at the same time, the mothers of families and housekeepers. The delegates who attended it were from all parts of the country. Among the many subjects brought under discussion were politics, temperance advestion charity. woman's work, and social reform. It was, from many points of view, a remarkable Council, worthy of the study of everybody who is interested in modern American history or in the novelties of this ever-changing world.

A Democrat to Count On

From the Petersburg Index-Appe You can always tell where Hill stands and will stand; and when he votes no one is ever in doubt as to how he voted, and he never waits until the fight is over and the victory won to let the people know that he is a Democrat He goes to the front early in the fight and stays there until the fight is over, as William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio knows to his lasting regret. Governor Hill is neither a coward nor a hypocrite, nor, least of all, a political Pharises thanks God that he is better than his party. and that all political wisdom will die with him He is satisfied to be as good as his party, and he doesn't pretend to be any better

A New Era in South Carolina. Prom the Abbeville Medtum.

Prom the Abbeville Medium.

No place in South Carolina has a brighter prospect than Columbia. The city has about completed a sale of the canal to a syndicate of Northern capitalists, who will pay down \$260.000 in cash and obligate themselves to expend \$1,000,000 on the enterprise in the course of three years. A \$250,000 factory is to be built by some Charlestonians and Northern men. An electric street and suburban railway is to be built and operated, and a number of other business enterprises are to be set on foot. The population is steadily increasing.

The Columbians have not been slow to realize the advantage of a government of the people. They see that the men who sustain the Tiliman administration come from all the walks of life. Learned lawyers, upright bankers, honest farmers, patriotic mechanics, skilled physicians, self-sacrificing teachers, and dear women are unholding the hands of our able Democratic Governor.

The judicious course of the last Legislature and of Gov. Tiliman on the Wesley claim no doubt has had much to do with the influx of capital from a distance. The action in that matter was notice to all that under the present administration, every man who thinks he has a claim against the State will have a hearing. If it proves to be just it will be paid. No lapse of time and no technicality will stand in the way of any creditor whose claim may be just.

SOME HENRY CLAY LETTERS. Written by the Statesman to a Places Girl Who Was Under His Protection

From the Chicago Neice.

Not very long are Tan Roz printed an exceedingly ineresting article upon the subject of Louisiana octocoms and the old-time custom of utilisting the octoroon eauties as placees for the aristogratic young men of Clay. She was the daughter of a wealthy Louisians planter, her mother being a beautiful quadroon. As the daughter grew up she developed great personal beauty and unusually bright intellectual qualities. Her father years of age he bought a comfortable home for herself and her mother in Kentucky, providing them with money adequate to their support in hand-some style. In those times there was but one future for an octoroon girl; that was to become the places, or mistress, of some rich white man. She was reared with this inevitable end in view: it was the custom,

During one of his political campaigns Henry Clay caught sight of this beautiful octoroon. out and found that she was a girl of culture and refinement. In due time he arranged matters with the mother, and the girl became his places. Brilliant and famous as Clay was the octoroon beauty presum-ably did not find it hard to accede to the bargain. She went East with Clay and was installed in a home which he provided in Philadelphia. Here he was wont to visit ber, running over every week or two from Wash

This relationship existed for a number of years. When away from her Clay wrote daily to his beautifu mistress, and these letters are still in existence

After Clay's death the young woman wedded with a respectable young German and went to California to live. The husband dying a number of years ago, his widow returned to Philadelphia, where she now abides, a lovely old lady, retaining to a marked de with Clay, and her reminiscences of the men and the events of sixty years ago are most interesting. Of her relations with the great Whig leader she speaks proudly. She followed the custom of the time—her acquiecesnes thereto was inevitable: it was her fate, and she does not regret it.

To gestlemen in the acquaintance of the writer this remarkable old lady has read many of the letters writeten to her by Clay, and to one of them she has promised (if we are correctly informed) to bequeath these precious literary relica, with permission to publish them, discreetly edited. These latters number, as we understand, about 200, and they are said to be marvels f epistolary art, throwing, at the same time, a power ful side light upon the secret history of contemporar

It has seemed to us most remarkable that with all the enterprise of our collectors, editors, and publishers, no effort has hitherto been made to secure and unfold to the world what we are certain would prove a most sensational, most interesting, and most valuable con-tribution to American historical literature.

Enthusiasm in Boston Over the Man Who

We congratulate the country and the Rev. Selah Merrill on his appointment to the pest of United States Consul at Jerusalem. An official who reads the Assyrian language with the utmost case, and regards the deciphering of hieroglyphics as the merest child's play, is a rare bird in politics or diplomacy nowadays. From the Boston Advertis The appointment of Dr. Seiah Merrill to be Censul at

erusalem is simply ideal in its fitness.

From the Section Advertiser.

There could be no more fit appointment than that of he Rev. Dr. Selah Merrill se Consul at Jerusalem.

A Republican Sucor at Our Own Evaria. Prom the Globe Democrat,
It was well enough for Senator Riscock to give a farewell dinner to his departing colleague, Senator Evarus;
but the fact remains that said departing colleague has
done less during his service in the Senate to deserve a complimentary dinner than any other man whom New York ever elected to that body.

Politoness Pays

From the St. Paul Globe.

Fester was appointed Secretary of the Treasury because he went fishing with Ben Harrison in the summer of 1888 and did not catch the biggest fish. Quite Bo.

"Did you get your tailor-made jacket !"

"No. My husband said if I would go without it until April he'd give up smoking for Lent." "Sort of a denial of sacktioth and sakes, I should san."

THE LANDFALL OF COLUMBUS.

On What Part of the New World Did Its Great Discoverer First Set Foot? To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Buletin No. 1. put forth by the Bureau of the American Republics at Washington, as a hand book of these republics, has for its frontispiece the picture of a waste of water, rimmed in the

distance with a low shore line, and entitled Watling's Island-the First Land Seen by Columbus." There is something attractive in this terse lecision, supported by no further comment, if a question which, during some generations.

has afforded scope for much difference of opin-ion. What was that island on which Columbus, watching about 10 o'clock of the night be-fore the ever-memorable Oct. 12, 1492, saw a light rising and falling? Many people will endgel their memories in vain to identify Watling's Island with this long-sought shore. They will, perhaps, think of the land which Columbus plously called San Salvador, as being called Cat Island, following their Washington Irving and their Humboldt. Or they may have accepted the conclusion reached by F. A. de arnhagen, a quarter of a century ago, that Mayaguana was the island on which Columbus landed, and which, as is known, the natives at that time called Guanahani. Then we find advocates of the claims of Samana, and again of Turk's Island for this honor. Indeed, the islands that have claimed to be

the landfall of Columbus recall by their number the diversity of view as to the date of his which covers, in the controversy, a period of ten or fifteen years. But after all it is but natural that a group or chain as extensive as the Bahamas or Lucavos stretching along several hundred miles, and containing several hundred larger or smaller members, having some close resemblances in size and general appearance, should yield more than one which corresponds to a certain extent with the deeription in the diary or log book of the great navigator. This is the more intelligible, since he Spaniards depopulated the islands in order to work the natives in their mines elsewhere so that all local tradition of the original landing place died out. Nor did the Spaniards

where so that all local tradition of the original landing place died ont. Nor did the Spaniards again colonize them, while the English occupation did not follow until 1029.

More than hiner years ago, however, Munoz suggested that Watling's Island, which is about fifty miles & S. E. or Cat Island, was the true Guanahani or San Salvador of Columbus. During half a century afterward this new claimant made little headway against the belief that Cat Island was better entitled to the honor, but in the last thirty-five years, with the more precise methods of geographical investigation, the claim of Watling's Island has been revived and substantiated in a way to make it irrestatible. First, A. B. Beober insisted upon this view, and Peschel. Daniel, Major, Petermann, and others have followed it. With the competition practically sifted down to Cat. Samana, and Watling's, the last named has now almost eccipsed the other two. One of the most recent and exhaustive of the recent original investigations of the subject was that of Gov. Blake, while Governor of the Bahamas, a few years ago. He made several cruises among the islands of which he had official charge for the express purpose of studying this question. With the log book of Columbus to guide him, he followed the explorer's course as nearly as possible. A draughtsman sketched the cutlines of the various shores and the Governor's wife made water-color drawings of the scenery. He also studied the dangerous currents against which the early explorers had also to contend. By a process of elimination, one after another of the islands was rejected as failing to fully satisfy the description given by Columbus, while Watling's Island wholly agreed with it. It had the lake in the centre, the fertile soil, the reef endiriciling it except at the capacious harbor with the conclusions of the geographers who had not themselves seen it, no doubt entities was land wholly agreed with it. It had the lake a name of the present importance of this matter is increased by the project of Caste

"Jarry" in Washington

Few of the notables in Washington have attracted as much attention or raised as much curiosity there during the past week as Jerry Simpson, the Kansas stateman, who has been making a visit of observation to the scene of his future labors. He has been seen in both Houses of Congress, and in the departments, and at the Woman's National Council, and in the streets. Everybody has taken a look at the weather-beaten mariner of Canadian birth, the stormy politician of the Kansas corn fields, the Congressman elect of the Farmers' National Alliance. He carries a smile on his He carries a smile on his rugged face. walks as though he had no fear of falling, and wears a pair of Kansas shoes that would lead any observer to doubt the stories of his socklessness. When he appeared in the Woman's National Council as a supporter of that other renowned Kansas elocutionist, Mrs. Lease, his presence was impressive, though he failed to suppress the hissing that followed

several passages of her speech.

Mr. Simpson is in Washington for the purpose of preparing himself for the oratorical and legislative labors that he is to undertake in next Congress. He desires to see how things are run, and to take lessons in Congressional oratory, and to find out how his agricultural constituents can be served. So far as is known, he has not hobnobbed with Senator Ingalis or called upon Senator Plumb.

Mr. Willard and the Lambs

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In order that there may be no misapprehension on the part of the public as to my non-appearance at the Lambe' Club gambol on Tuesday next, I should feel obliged if you will permit me the use of your journal to state that I wrote to Mr. Paul Arthur on Feb. 21 to the effect that my engagements would not permit me the plea ure of accepting the invitation extended to me by the Lambs' Club, through my friends. Mr. Wilder and himself, and that I have before me a note from Mr. Arthur expressing regret at the mistake which led to the insertion of my name in the preliminary paragraphs and

my name in the preliminary paragraphs and an assurance that no reference to me would be made in to-day's advertisements.

I find, however, that the mistake has been overlooked, and as I consider the failure of an actor to appear on any occasion, when he has authorized the use of his name, an act of the greatest discourtesy both to the public and to those ladies and gentlemen with whom he was to have been associated. I should like the plain facts of the case made known, as the many kindnesses shown me by the people of New York and my fellow players render it imperative that I should not allow them to thick me so ill-mannered as to tender them an act of rudeness in return. I remain, sir, yours faithfully.

EDWARD R. WILLARD.

BUNDAY, March 1, 1891.

Belle Boyd's Husband.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I WAS much interested in an account of Belle Boyd. the rebel spr's, escapade at Hoosiek Falls, as reported in Saturday's Sux, but said report was incorrect in at least one regard. Belle Boyd was not the wife of Cole Younger and Jim Starr. Belle Starr was shot by a cowboy in Indian Territory some two years since. in Indian Territory some two years since.

Balle Boyd made a tour of Michigan three or
four years since, accompanied by her husband.

Nat High, and was ilonized to quite an extent
by the citizens of Detroit, but succeeded in
beating a number of Michigan publishers out
of printing bills. A reference to your files will
bear me out in the statement that Belle Boyd
and Belle Starr were two distinct characters.

W. A. Fox, Editor Rochester, Mich., Erg.

ROCHESTER, MICH., Peb. 24.

Bigotry or Bad Rum! From the Boston Transcript.

Seeing in his audience at one time a well-known elergyman of the Baptist denomination he left his pulpit, and passing down the sisis to the paw where the reverend gentleman was seated, invited him to occupy the pulpit with himself and make the opening prayer. The visiting preacher declined, giving as a reason that a Unitarian had occupied the pulpit the Sunday before. Yather Taylor was not the man to waste time or words on such material; so, hastily turning about, he strede hurriedly back to the pulpit, and on reaching it said: "Let us pray—Oh, Lord, feliver us from higotry and back run! Thou knewest which is worse; I don't amount.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

Those New Yorkers who are always disturbed by the rattle of the elevated cars should atevidence that is is not impossible to do so. In the room of Walt Whitman that was printed in Sunday's "UN, he refers in a pleasant war to the "strain from cheevy railroad train." So it appears that the strain of the train which some grumblers don't like may after all, be cheery to the reorde who live along the lines of the slevated railroads. There can be no doubt that this is the way to get the best out of the rattle.

There are humorous stories about the way in which Inspector Byrnes has suffered during stowed upon him by the King of Italy, and it stowed upon him by the King of Italy, and it is not surprising, under the circumstances, that he has declined to accept the "bonoriference." From merning till night at Police Headquarters and in the streets and everywhere since he has been saluted as "Chevaller" or as "Tomaso," or as "Commendatore," or as seme other titular dignitary by royal favor. The Inspector has borne those salutations with commendable humor, but it was too much for him to think of the prospect of bearing them all his life long. It is probable, however, that he will never get rid of them anyhow,

A workman who had occasion to do some repairs in the basement of a French boarding house in Prince street, found that his only companion in the front basement was a very companion in the front basement was a very lasty and vigorous little baby. He and the baby were left alone there for two hours. The haby was in a big clothes basket, and had a bottle for sustenance and amusement. In the cause of the two hours it tire! of the bottle and began to yoil. At that the mother came down and looked at it. "Ah mon Dieu! What for you cry?" sae asked—and took it up and spanked it. Then she found half a down bits of kinding wood and threw them into the basket for the baby to play with. That done she went to her housework again up stairs. Perhaps some other mothers will draw a moral from this; perhaps not.

On a Third avenue car yesterday a conductor made a great deal of trouble by insisting tha half a dozen passengers should leave their sents so that he could lift up a piece of the floor rack and get a quarter of a dollar which had fallen between the slats. It had been dropped by a passencer. "There was no use leaving that for the car cleaners," and he had fallen between the slats. It had been dropped by a passenger. "There was no unside a passenger and the was no unside a passenger and the passenger and the said that the total was very small. Some drivers make it a practice to lift all the floor racks when they get to Harlem, and once in a walle they find a nickel or a dime-sufficient to keen them in tobacca. It the driver of a car neglects to do this the findings go to the cleaners in the stables. Altogether, it was his opinion, no one makes a dollar a day out of these findings.

"Here's your latest trick-a box of make believe matches. They look exactly like matches, and the boxes are regular match boxes, but you may seratch 'om and rub 'em anyway and anywhere and they won't light. A beautiful trick for to sell your friends with—the very latest only five cents a box." Thus a peddler on Fulton street chanted all day long yesterday, but he was not quite truthful. His boxes of ma ches were not such novelities at the new explosive match that has a daub of percussion powder on the side of the stick and goes off with a bang when you give it to your friend to light his cigar. That is, you give hearen forbid. hoxes, but you may scratch 'em and rub 'em

Nothing is more evident than that in five cars there will not be a paddle wheel or a single-decked boat in the ferry service on the North River. The crush of wagons and the un-avoidable filth of West street compet the build-ing of two-story ferryboats, and the experi-ments with the system of propulsion by screws on both ends of a boat make it certain that the old paddle wheel is under sentence of aban-

A PEARL KING FROM TABITI

A Young American Who Formed a Lucky Partnership With a Cannibal Potentate From the San Francisco Daily Report.

A slender young man, with a Jewish cast of countenance, steeped up to the Palace Hotel register, and signed himself "Bamuel Harris. Tahiti." He is an American, and was born and reared in this city, though his home is in the Permodus Islands, in the Society group. He is only 23 years of age.

Harris was educated in the grammar schools of San Francisco, and on being graduated went to work at one thing and another without much success. Finally he saved a few hundred dollars and went to Tahiti. A variety of misfortunes isft him penniless there. On one occasion his boat was cansized, and on another he was thrown ashore and lost his goods in the surf. Trading was flatity a failure with him, and he told his friends so, This was nearly four and a half years ago. Presently he sunk out of sight and the people who knew him in Tahiti saw him no more for two years. When they saw him again he was on the high road to prosperity.

that satisfied the chief that he had a treasure for a partner.

Life on the savage reefs of the Permodus, alternating with the almost as savage life of the Tahitians, was pleasant enough for a while, but a year ago Harris grew weary of the existence and sighed for a change. The chief would not consent to his departure, however, and Harris has been for twelve months trying to induce the old fellow to let him go. But the chief knew what a good thing was when he had it. Harris, however, determined to pay a visit to San Francisco despite the chief, and at last the ex-cannibal consented to let the partnership continue even if Harris should remain away six months.

In the mean time the chief's fame has been

away six months.

In the mean time the chief's fame has been waning, and Harris is known all through the South Seas as the Pearl King, and most of the traders there think he is the chief of the islands, as the real chief has the astuteness to stay in the background and let Harris conduct his business for him. When Harris left the islands to take ship for San Francisco he was attended part of the way by quite an escort of boats.

boats.
Mr. Harris intends to spend some of his time here and then go East for a while. He landed on the islands practically penniless, and now, by means of not neglecting his own business while looking after the chiefs, he is worth a large fortune.

Shark and 'Gator in a Fight, From the Palatha H raid.

Shark and 'Gator in a Fight.

A surveying corps at the mouth of the St. Sebastian liver related to a gentleman, a few days ago, at Titusville, and he to a reporter, yesterday, the particulars of a most desperate encounter between an alligator and a shark at the first mentioned place. The engineers had pitched their tents near the river and justiched their tents of the river and such above its mouth, and were eating their dinner under a small clump of paim.

All at once their attention was attracted to a violent commotion in the waternear the shore. At first the bodies wore so active and made the spinay, interminated with blood, so heavy that they could not make out what the two objects were. Finally, after about half an nour of such work, the monsters seemed to be growing want and weary. It was then discovered to be a fight to the death between a large allignious and a man-eating snark. The former seemed to be trying to get to shallow water, while the shark was countly as determined not to go. The fight was still going on, although growing less vigorous all the time, when one of the parties got his Winchester and shot them both.

On pulling them ashore the alligator was found manus a forcieg, bit off as smooth as if cut off with a surgeon's knife. The shark had numerous ugly gashes on his body which would probably have killed him soon. The party skinned the alligator and saved some of the teeth of the shark as mementoes of this singular and sanguinary encounter.

Good Polley Even After Benth.

From the Philadephia Rec 14.

Years ago an old follow, who is since dead, used to be the Morgue keepe. He was strongly tactum. For days he had been known to go about his work without speaking to any one, and he had no patience with tessons of unstanched speech. These characteristics gained for him the nickname of Sient Bill.

teristics gained for him the nickname of "Si.cat Bill."

One day a cornse was brought in which no one could identify. A escriptive naragraph was printed in the daily papers and three related to the Moreus and the same to the Moreus as soon as she saw the cornse she immediately began to cry, and informed "Silent Hill" that the body was undoubted y that the rocer brother. In her strict site took hold of the arm of the cornse. The movement caused the dead man's lower pawto drop down. displaying two perfect sets of teeth. Immediately the woman brightened up with the remark that it was not her brother, for he was minus three front teeth. She walked out of the building, and "Silent Bill" prang forward and closed the corpse's mouth with a shate. "You'd kept your jaw shut you'd have had a descent buriat."

Alarming News From Atchises.

From the Airh son timbe. The stage craze in Atch's n is becoming something awint. It is said that there are fully twenty girls under 10 in town who are privately studying for the stage.